


KIVETON PARK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Area in Acres, exclusive of Water, 19,961·425.

Estimated Population, June 30th, 1908, 10,989.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Kiveton Park
Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health of your District for the year 1908.

As you are aware I commenced my duties on April 1st., in succession to Dr. Wills, who resigned the appointment after many years' good service.

I find it rather difficult to compile this report, not having been in touch with the district before.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the number of houses built up to June, and also he has been good enough to estimate the population.

There were 126 new houses built, mostly at Dinnington and Wales. The population is estimated at 10,989.

Anston,	1800.	Wales,	3080.
Dinnington,	3520.	Harthill,	1045.
St. John's,	90.	Thorpe,	436.
Todwick,	340.	Woodsetts,	248.
Firbeck,	220.	Gildingwells,	75.
Letwell,	135.		

The number of inhabited houses in June being 2076.

The Births during the year numbered 437, of these 238 were Males, and 199 Females.

This number is larger than the average for the previous ten years by 202. The Birth Rate for 1908 works out at 39·76 per 1000 of the estimated population. This is the largest Birth Rate for the District of which I have any record. It is very much higher than the Birth Rate for England and Wales, which is 26·5, and it is higher than any of the large towns of England and Wales, which is 27·; or the small towns which is 26·; England and Wales less the 218 towns which is 26·2.

MORTALITY.

The Death Rate is estimated, after adding the deaths which have occurred at the Aston Isolation Hospital, Sheffield Hospital, Rotherham Hospital and at the Workhouse Infirmary, of persons removed from your District. The corrected Death Rate I have estimated at 16·47, which is far too high for the District. The average Death Rate for the last ten years was 14·1 per thousand. The Rate for 1908 is the highest for the last ten years; that of 1903 being returned at 16. There were 174 deaths registered in the District, 7 died at Institutions outside the District, giving a total of 181.

The following are the more important deaths which have been registered :

- 4 from Measles, 2 at Anston, 1 at Wales and 1 at Kiveton.
 - 5 from Whooping Cough, 3 at Harthill with Thorpe, 2 at Wales.
 - 3 from Diphtheria, 1 each at Anston, Dinnington and Wales, while 2 deaths occurred at the Isolation Hospital, making a total of 5 deaths from this disease.
 - 1 from Scarlet Fever, also at the Isolation Hospital.
 - 15 from Diarrhoea, 12 of these occurred at Dinnington.
 - 7 from Phthisis, 2 at Anston at 5 at Wales.
 - 9 from Cancer and Malignant Disease.
 - 10 from Bronchitis.
 - 22 from Pneumonia.
 - 11 from Premature Birth.
 - 12 from Heart Disease.
 - 9 from Accidents.
 - 9 from Age.
 - 8 from Wasting Diseases.
 - 9 from Apoplexy.
 - 7 from Convulsions.
- There were 8 uncertified deaths.

The zymotic Death Rate is 2·73. The Death Rate from Phthisis is ·63 per 1000.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, is 135 per 1000 births registered. This is 3 less than the average for the last 10 years, except for the very high Birth Rate the Infantile Death Rate would be enormous, there being 59 deaths registered of Children under 1 year, which is 26 higher than the average for the preceding ten years.

9	returned from	Diarrhœa.
5	„ „	Bronchitis.
7	„ „	Pneumonia.
11	„ „	Premature Birth.
4	„ „	Heart Disease.
6	„ „	Wasting Diseases.
7	„ „	Convulsions.

The Infant Death Rate is far too high for a Rural District, but looking at the causes of death registered, it is very difficult to suggest a remedy. The mortality in Dinnington may be attributed to the Insanitary condition of that village. I have noticed in practice that children artificially fed are much more subject to zymotic enteritis than those brought up on their mother's milk. Feeding bottles, such as are commonly used with long tubes, cannot possibly be kept clean, hence the babies are very often getting sour milk. One wonders if the Death Rate could be checked by recommending the appointment of Health Visitors whose duty it would be to advise mothers as to the feeding of infants.

The doing away with Privy Middens will also improve the Infantile Death Rate, as the common house fly which is harboured in such places, is a great source of danger to the young people as well as the old, by contaminating the food supply. This last year the infantile mortality remains high at Dinnington, 34 deaths occurring in that village under 1 year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 17 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, which contrasts very favourably with the number notified in 1907, which was 41. Of these 12 were removed to Isolation Hospital, one of which died shortly after admission. Four cases occurred at Dinnington, 4 at Wales, 2 at Kiveton Park, 3 at Thorpe Salvin, 4 at Turnerwood and Cinder Hill, all of which occurred in children under 15 years of age. Those notified from the Shireoaks end of the district, most probably contracted the disease in Shireoaks.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty cases of Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup were notified. It was especially prevalent at Wales and Kiveton Park, 15 cases occurring there, 2 at Anston, 1 at Harthill, 1 at Dinnington, and 1 at Todwick. Six of these were removed to hospital, 2 ending fatally. Three patients died at home, making 1 death to every 4 cases notified.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 5 cases of Erysipelas notified, one of which died. These cases were evenly distributed over the district.

The other notifiable disease was one of Puerperal Fever, so that the number of cases of infectious diseases contrasts very favourably with previous years.

A quantity of Antitoxin has been supplied by the Council to Medical men practising in the area gratuitously for their poor patients, which has no doubt shortened the duration of Diphtheria, and very probably saved lives. The effect of this serum, if used early, is indeed marvellous. It might also be used as a preventative upon persons living in an infected house, when it renders them much less liable to contract the disease.

INSPECTION.

A thorough inspection of the District has been made by taking the Parishes in rotation, and reported upon monthly by your inspector and myself. The Workshops and Cowsheds have been looked over and their defects notified to you.

I have made a thorough inspection of all the Cowsheds since my appointment in conjunction with Mr. Marsden. I found many of them badly lighted, ill ventilated, in some instances badly drained, and generally speaking short of Water, especially at Woodall. Very many of these defects have now been remedied.

The Cattle, in almost every instance were in very good condition, and I am of opinion that there were very few Tubercular Animals amongst them. I found the owners anxious, for the most part, to meet the requirements of the Council.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

A very important step has been taken by the government: all Poor Law Medical Officers are now compelled to notify to the Medical officer of Health of their District, all cases of Phthisis

occurring amongst Poor Law Patients. This is a step in the right direction. It would be a great advantage to the community if Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease in whatever condition of life it occurs. It would be wise if the Board of Guardians could see their way to pay for the microscopical inspection of Sputum in suspected cases, when I believe a diagnosis would be made at an earlier stage in the disease, and thus give the patient a better chance of recovery, and also prevent the spread of the disease.

An important Circular was issued by the County Council on July 26th, 1907, asking the District Authorities to assist in combating this disease, by using some of the following means.

1. By instituting voluntary Notification of Phthisis, and following up notified cases.
 - (a) By visit of enquiry as to surroundings at home and at work.
 - (b) By giving advice against spread.
 - (c) By periodical disinfection of apartments, bedding, clothing, etc.
 - (d) Prevention of overcrowding.
 - (e) Enforcement of ventilation.
 - (f) Removal of insanitary conditions
 - (g) Disinfection after removal or death.
2. By advising needy patients in an advanced state of the disease, by some such measure as :
 - (a) Isolation in spare wards of hospitals or other suitable places.
 - (b) 1.—Removal of Children.
2.—Provision of extra relief or nourishment in poor cases.
3.—Provision of pocket spittoons, etc., and disinfection.
4.—Visitation by officials or lay visitors.
3. By increased supervision of general sanitation.
 - (a) A general distribution of information to householders as to the nature of the disease, etc.
 - (b) Systematic inspection of dwellings with a view to securing better conditions of ventilation and the prevention of overcrowding.
 - (c) Closer supervision of milk and food supplies.
 - (d) Frequent disinfection of enclosed places of public resort, etc., where there have been spitting, etc.

This is a most important circular. Tubercular Disease is one of the greatest scourges our country is exposed to. It claims very many deaths annually, and it behoves us to do what little lies in our power to stamp it out if possible.

ANSTON.

The population of Anston is estimated at 1800. The Birth Rate is 40·5 per 1000; the Death Rate being 15·5. There were two deaths from Phthisis during 1908.

The Sanitary Conditions of this village have been somewhat improved during the last year, but much remains to be done. A good many houses exist here without being properly spouted. There are still privy middens to be found. A Local Government Board Inquiry has been held with a view to sanctioning a loan for dealing with the sewage of North Anston. I would recommend where possible, to replace all earth closets and privies by water closets. This village is still rather short of water, but one hopes in the near future to see a plentiful and pure supply of water provided from Sheffield, which your Council are at present negotiating for with the Corporation.

Many houses are being erected on the Dinnington side of this parish. One house has been closed as unfit for human habitation during the year.

DINNINGTON.

The population of Dinnington is estimated at 3520. The Birth Rate is 46·7; the Death Rate 18·4 per 1000. The greater portion of this village is of recent growth. It has sprung up round the Dinnington Main Colliery. The water supply is not at all sufficient, especially in the higher portions. The Drains empty into sumps, round which the sewage in many instances stands in great pools. Your Council have been very much handicapped in dealing with this, as until very recently, you had not sufficient ratable value to permit the borrowing of money to enable a scheme to be carried through.

Now the Contractors, Messrs. Crawford, have made excellent progress with the work, and it is hoped Dinnington will have an efficient method for the disposal of its sewage during 1909. A remarkable fact in connection with Dinnington, is, that since April, 1908, only 1 case of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Erysipelas has been notified. A common Lodging House has been registered in the village during the year, but not before it was necessary to institute legal proceedings, which resulted in the conviction of the proprietress. It is very essential that a house of this description should be kept under strict sanitary supervision.

Some of the Property at Dinnington was not supplied with receptacles for house refuse, but this has been remedied in most cases.

The Wooden Doors in use in many Ash Pits in the district should be replaced by iron ones,

HARTHILL-WITH-WOODALL.

Harthill which includes the villages of Woodall and Firvale, has a population of 1045. The Birth Rate is 32·5. Death Rate, 21· per 1000. A water supply is badly needed for Harthill, especially the Woodall portion, where during my inspection of Cowsheds, I received many complaints as to the shortage of water. It is absolutely essential that from a village where a large quantity of milk is sent to Sheffield, etc., an adequate supply of pure water should be available, as where water is scarce, the cowsheds cannot be properly cleansed. Very little alteration has been made in this parish since 1901, only 4 houses having been built.

WALES.

Wales has an estimated population of 3080. Its Birth Rate was 38·3, and the Death Rate 12·9.

Five deaths occurred in this parish from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Many houses have been built in this part of your district in recent years. During 1908, a water supply has been provided from a well between Kiveton Park and Wales Village, from which a plentiful supply of good water has been obtained for Wales village, Wales Bar and Waleswood Row. Kiveton is still very short of water, I have received several complaints during the year. This place is supplied from a well situate between the Rows and Todwick. A Sewage Scheme is under consideration, whereby Harthill, Wales Village and Kiveton Park can be connected to a common outfall. I have had to complain that the scavenging here was not efficiently done, but now I believe matters have much improved.

WOODSETTS.

This is a rural parish which has a population of 248. A birth rate of 44·4, and a death rate of 16·1. The schools have been very much altered, and would be still further improved if a water supply was provided for them.

The scavenging in this village is very badly done. The closet accommodation is not sufficient. I have been informed that Woodsetts at one time, had recurring outbreaks of Enteric Fever. I am very much afraid that if the Sanitary conditions are not improved we might experience a similar occurrence. Unless an improvement takes place, it will be my duty to recommend public scavenging for this village.

TODWICK.

No dwelling houses have been erected in this village during the year. It has a population of 340. The birth rate being 38, and the death rate 5·8. It is badly in need of a water supply, most

of the inhabitants get their water from a well in the centre of the village, while the residents in Goosecar Lane have to fetch water three quarters of a mile.

A house in this village has been reported to the Council as unfit for habitation, and an order was granted.

FIRBECK AND LETWELL.

Firbeck and Letwell are situated in the Eastern part of the district. The combined population is estimated at 355. The birth rate being 16·9, and the death rate 8·4. No cases of infectious disease have occurred in these villages since last April.

GILDINGWELLS.

Gildingwells is remarkable for having the smallest population in the district. It also has both the highest birth rate 66·6, the death rate being 26·6, the entire population only amounting to 75.

ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's has a population of 90. The birth rate and death rate being equal, 22·2. This parish is very short of water.

THORPE.

Thorpe has a population of 436. The birth rate is 16, the death rate 6·8. A water supply is also wanted here.

THE SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Money spent in preventing disease is always well spent. It is cheaper to provide proper sanitation, a good water supply, than to have to treat epidemics of disease as they arise. Sometimes it may be the lot of the breadwinner of a large family to be struck down by some preventable disease, when the expense of providing for the wife and family fall upon the rates. The principal duty of all concerned in public health, should be to strive to keep the districts for which they are responsible in the best sanitary condition possible.

Thanking you for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated since I have been your Medical Officer.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. T. WOOD.

TABLE I.

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous years.

YEAR	Popula- tion estima- ted to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Num- ber	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages					Num- ber	Rate*
				Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births Regis- tered	Num- ber	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	6690	208	31.1	29	139	93	13.9				93	13.9
1899	6680	204	30.5	24	117	102	15.3				102	15.3
1900	6670	208	31.2	25	120	92	13.7				92	13.7
1901	6680	215	32.3	33	153	91	13.7				91	13.7
1902	6780	191	28.2	14	73	91	13.7			3	94	13.7
1903	7430	245	32.0	50	204	115	15.4			4	119	16.0
1904	7760	226	29.1	33	146	110	14.2			4	114	14.7
1905	8100	248	30.6	34	137	99	12.2			6	105	13.0
1906	8785	294	33.4	46	156	116	13.2			7	123	14.0
1907	9600	319	33.2	44	138	122	12.7			4	126	13.1
Avrgs. for years 1898- 1907	7517	235	31.1	33	138	103	13.8			2.8	105	14.1
1908	10989	437	39.76	59	135	174	15.83			7	181	16.47

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901.

Total population at all ages 6,659
 Number of Inhabited Houses 1,337
 Average number of persons per house . . . 4.9

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 19,961.425.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908,
in Kiveton Park Rural District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .	20		5	7	1	7		6
Erysipelas . . .	5	1		1		3		
Scarlet Fever . . .	17			17				12
Puerperal Fever . .	1					1		
Totals . . .	43	1	5	25	1	11		18

Isolation Hospital: Aston.

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1908, in the
Kiveton Park Rural District.

Deaths of Residents belonging to the District.

Causes of Death.	All ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Workshop Union Infirmary	Aston Hospital	Sheffield Hospital	Rotherham Hospital
Measles	4		4								
Whooping Cough	5	3	2								
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	5		1	2					2		
Scarlet Fever	1								1		
Erysipelas	1	1									
Puerperal Fever	1					1					
Epidemic Influenza	5					1	4				
Diarrhœa	15	9	5			1					
Phthisis	7			2		5					
Other tubercular diseases	6		2	2		1				1	
Cancer and malignant diseases . .	9					8	1				
Bronchitis	10	5				4		1			
Pneumonia	22	7	8	1	1	5					
Premature Births	11	11									
Heart Disease	12	4			1	3	4				
Accidents	9		1	1	2	4					1
Age	9						9				
Wasting Diseases	8	6	1		1						
Apoplexy	9					2	7				
Convulsions	7	7									
Diseases of Liver	4	1				1	2				
Diseases of Kidney	4			1		2	1				
Meningitis	2	1		1							
All other causes	15	4	2	1		6	1			1	
All causes	181	59	26	11	5	44	29	1	3	2	1

TABLE IV.

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT.

Infantine Mortality during the Year 1908. Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1—2 Months	2—3 Months	3—4 Months	4—5 Months	5—6 Months	6—7 Months	7—8 Months	8—9 Months	9—10 Months	10—11 Months	11—12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	5	8	4	1	18	9	4	7	3	1	2	3	2			2	518
	5				5	1				1	1						
Whooping Cough																	
Diarrhoea, all forms																	
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh																	
Premature Birth	8	2			10	1		3	2								
Congenital Defects																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1				2												
Convulsions					2												
Bronchitis		1	2		1	2	1										
Pneumonia						2		2									
All other causes		4	4		8		1				2						
	9	7	7	1	24	8	4	7	3	2	4	2	2			3	59

Births in the Year { legitimate, 433.
illegitimate, 4.

Deaths in the Year { legitimate infants, 59.
illegitimate infants, —

TABLE V.

Deaths during the Year in the Separate Districts of the Sanitary District of Kiveton Park.

Mortality from Subjoined Causes. Distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.																															
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis	Epidemic Influenza	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	Other Tubercular Diseases	Cancer and other Malignant diseases	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	Premature Births	Heart Diseases	Accidents	Apoplexy	Age	Wasting Diseases	Convulsions	Diseases of Liver	Diseases of Kidney	All other causes		
Anston	28	7	5	2	1	7	6	2		1			1	2	1	2	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	2		1			2	
Dinnington and St. John's	67	34	9	6	4	10	4				1		12				1	7		4	5	1	1	3	2	7	4	1		3	5
Firbeck and Woodsetts	9	3				1	5					3	1				2	3	1					1	3	1					
Harthill and Thorpe	25	6	3	1		7	8		3			2			1	2		2	1	3			1	1						1	
Wales, &c.	42	9	7	2		16	8	1	2	1			1	5	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	3		3		2	1	1		4	
Kiveton	3					3		1									2	2	1			2									
TOTAL	174	59	24	11	5	44	31	4	5	2	1	5	14	7	3	9	5	15	4	11	5	7	1	9	7	1	7	4	4	12	

Total Deaths in the District under 5 . . . 80
 Total Deaths in the District 5 and upwards 94

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
INSPECTOR'S REPORT, Year ending December 31st, 1908.

NUISANCES	Dinnington	Wales	Anston	Harthill	Todwick	Woodsetts	Gildingwells	Firbeck	Thorpe Salvin	Letwell	St. John's with Throapham	Unabated	Abated	TOTAL
From Closets . . .	7	5	1										13	13
„ Ashplaces. . .	16	5	3										24	24
„ Privies . . .	2	5			1	2						1	9	10
„ Cesspools . . .	16		3									1	18	19
„ Refuse Accumulations	8		1										9	9
„ Private Drainage .	27	2	5	1	1		1					1	36	37
„ Overcrowding . .	2	6											8	8
„ Slaughter Houses .	1	1											2	2
„ Cowsheds . . .	6	20	10	14	12	3			6			4	67	71
„ Sink Pipes . . .	3												3	3
„ Pigsties . . .	1			2		1						1	3	4
Miscellaneous . . .	13			1								1	13	14
Number of Properties reported for Insufficient Closet Accommodation	1	7	10	14	3	5	2					28	14	42
Houses Closed—Unfit for Habitation . . .			1		1							1	1	2
TOTAL .												38	220	258
Houses Disinfected .	4	18	10	2	1				2					37
Removed to Hospital .	1	7	6		1				3					18
Closets—New & Rebuilt .		14	23	11	5		2							55

Vital Statistics for the Year 1908, compiled from the recently issued Report of the Registrar General and of Kiveton Park District.

1908	England and Wales	76 Great Towns	142 Smaller Towns	England and Wales <i>less</i> 218 Towns	Kiveton Park Rural District
BIRTH RATE .	26·5	27·0	26·0	26·2	39·76
DEATH RATE .	14·7	15·8	14·7	13·8	16·47
Zymotic Death Rate .	1·29	1·59	1·26	0·99	2·73
Infantile Mortality . (per 1000 Births)	121	128	124	110	135

**Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.
INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES	Number of	
	Inspections	Written Notices
Workshops	109	0

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Number of	
	Found	Remedied
<i>Nulsances under the Public Health Acts :</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Other Nuisances	0	0

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops ou the Register at the end of the Year	Number
Bakehouses	4
Bootmakers	6
Blacksmiths	6
Dressmakers	3
Joiners	7
Tailors	8
Total Number of Workshops on Register . . .	34

TABLE C. 1908.

KIVETON PARK SANITARY DISTRICT.**Water Supply—**

Any development during 1908? Water supply given to Wales village and Wales Bar.

Developments still needed? Dinnington and Anston.

Has public supply been continuous? Yes.

Any complaint as to action on lead? No.

Any samples tested for lead during 1908? No.

Sewerage—

Developments during 1908: Dinnington Sewerage commenced.

Developments still needed: Wales and Kiveton Park.

Any complaints as to offensive Manholes? No.

Sewage Disposal—

Any complaint as to outfall works? Occasionally.

Scavenging—

Performed by Contract. Annual Cost £600.

Any inadequacy, and where? At Woodsetts (not done by Council).

By-Laws—

Any adopted or sanctioned during 1908? None.

Adoptive Acts—

Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or application of:

(a) Notification of Births Act, 1907? Not yet.

(b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907? Not yet.

(c) Other Adoptive Acts? Not yet.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made	General Conditions?	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	1	1	13	Now fairly good.	1
Canal Boats		
Slaughter Houses ...	15	15	85	Fairly good.	
Cowsheds	42	42	213	Very much improved.	
Offensive Trades		
(Please specify nature).					

Any nuisance from fish-frying? No.

Cowsheds—

Any special inspection made during 1908? Yes, and many improvements made.

Any action taken by outside Authorities, *e.g.*, under "Milk Clauses" concerning milk supplied from this district? No.

Infectious Disease—

Any suspected spread by rats, dogs, cats, fowls, flies or fleas? No.

How is infected clothing dealt with? By steam disinfection.

Isolation Hospital—

Any observation on adequacy or efficiency? Quite efficient.

Schools—

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school-life during 1908? Measles.

Midwives Act, 1902—

Are there any uncertified women attending confinements without a doctor?
Am not aware of any.

Dwellings—

Number of Houses built during 1908: 126. General character: very fair.
Do the new houses accord with By-Laws? Yes. Who sees plans? Surveyor.
Any occupied houses unfit for habitation? Yes.
Any overcrowding of persons in houses? None known.
Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act? No.
Is house-to-house inspection systematically made? Yes. Are records kept?
Yes.

Infantile Mortality—

What organised effort to control it? None.
Do you recommend appointment of Health Visitors? Not practicable.

Prevention of Consumption—

Any system of notification? Yes.
Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses? Yes.
Any Disinfection of ditto? Yes.
Any Distribution of Advice? Yes. Any Action *re* Spitting? No.
Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.? No.

Nuisances—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1907: 27. At close of 1908: 65.
Reported during 1908: 258. Abated during 1908: 220.
Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1908:
49.
Total No. of **Summonses** or other **Legal Proceedings**: 1.
No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1908: 1. Trapped: 4.
No. of Closets newly constructed during 1908: 28. Kinds: Pails.
No. of Closets reconstructed during 1908: 27. Kinds: Pails.
No. of House-drains tested: 225 to Dec. 31st. What method adopted? smoke.

Meteorology—

Mean Temperature for 1908: 48.7. Rainfall: 20.38.

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters?

Seizures of Unsound Food: None. Prosecutions: None.
Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: None. Prosecutions: None.
No. of Smoke observations taken: None. Legal Notices: None. Summonses: None.
No. of Allotments provided under the Acts or otherwise during 1908: None.

Births—during 1908.

Males, 238. Females, 199. Total, 437.
Number of illegitimate, included in above, 4. Number of Still Births (not included) not known.

Deaths—during 1908.

- (1) GROSS DEATHS, *i.e.*, Total actually registered in the district, without any correction, 174.
- (2) NETT DEATHS, on which the rates are calculated: Male 94, Females 87: Total, 181. Number uncertified, included in the above, 8.

Sanitary Requirements of District, and Suggestions of Medical Officer of Health.

Water supply for many parts of the district, notably Dinnington, Kiveton, Anston, Throapham and Harthill.
A Sewerage Scheme for Dinnington, Wales, Anston and Harthill.

